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JUNE 1.

The President, Dr. LEIDY, in the chair.

Twenty-five persons present.

The deaths of C. J. Hoffman, a member, and of C. U. Shepherd, a correspondent, were announced.

*Trapa bicornis*, L.—Mr. MEEHAN called attention to the Ling nut of the Chinese, of which a specimen on the table was four-horned, as in the European species *T. natans*, and another with three. It showed that the calycine horns were little more than bracts, and that the European species was one more highly developed than the Asiatic species.

*Formation of Crow's Nest Branches in the Cherry Tree.*—In regard to fasciated branches, or as they were familiarly called "crow's nests," in trees, Mr. MEEHAN remarked that they might be classed as different species, and perhaps each species might have its own peculiar law of development. In former contributions to the Academy, he had explained some of the phenomena attendant on fasciation in trees and plants, which gave clues as to their origin. In the cherry there was a species of fasciation distinct from that prevailing in most trees. In a portion of the mass of branches cut from the main mass, very little of an abnormal character could be noted. But on the tree itself a huge mass of small branches proceeding from one common branch might be noted, in striking contrast with the prevailing character. The specimens exhibited were from a mass of about four feet in diameter. In this there were about two hundred branchlets. In one of the thickest growths of a normal character, only about twenty branchlets could be counted in a similar space. The weight of these fasciations was so great that the masses hung like pendulums from the trees. The garden cherry had for more than a century been naturalized near Philadelphia, and he knew of three of these fasciations, one on each wild tree, within a half mile of each other. He had not seen any on cultivated trees. They had been under his observation for years. They might be said to never flower. On one he had seen two weak flowers last year. There were none this. The leaves are attacked by a species of fungus, which Professor Farlow, of Cambridge, had kindly worked out for him, and found to be *Exoascus Wilsneri*, an European species closely allied to *E. deformans*, the species well known as causing the disease called the "curl" in the peach. Prof. Farlow states that the specimens sent by Mr. Meehan gave him the first knowledge of the existence of the species in America.